

5.1140(B)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 308 - 309 (USSR)

69717

SOV/81-59-9-31686

AUTHOR: Timonova, M.A.

TITLE: On the Nature of Corrosion Cracking of Magnesium Alloys and the Methods of Their Protection

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Korroziya i zashchita metallov. Moscow. Oborongiz, 1957, pp 260 - 288

ABSTRACT: The effects of stresses of expansion, thermal treatment, the nature of the corrosion medium, the composition and the structure on the tendency of Mg-alloys to corrosion cracking (CC) are considered. It is noted that the aging of a hardened Mg alloy with 8% Al led to a lowered resistance against CC. With an increase in the concentration of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> the tendency of the alloy of MAZ<sup>16</sup> type first increases and then decreases. The same regularity is observed in the case of the addition of K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> to a 0.01 M solution of NaCl. It has been established that the deformation causes a shift of the potential of the Mg alloy with 8% Al to the negative side. The tendency to CC is connected with the selective dissolution of an intermetallic compound or an oversaturated

Card 1/2

69717  
SOV/81-59-9-31686

On the Nature of Corrosion Cracking of Magnesium Alloys and the Methods of Their Protection

solid solution, which leads to the formation of a micro-cut nucleus. In the strained state  $Mg_4Al_3$  was corroded in 0.01 n HF with a lower rate than the Mg alloy with 1.65%. Mg-alloys can be protected against CC by varnish and paint coatings. MAZ alloy plated with alloy of the MA1 type in the form of sheets 1 and 1.5 mm thick has a satisfactory resistance against CC. CC did not take place after tests of 900 days in a natural atmosphere in the case of application to MA2 alloy samples of coating consisting of one layer of ALG-7 primer of hot drying, 2 layers of ALG-8 primer of cold drying and 2 layers of KhVE enamel of cold drying.

Ye. Zaretskiy

Card 2/2

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21155  
S/032/61/027/004/014/026  
B103/B201

AUTHORS: Timonova, M. A. and Yershova, T. I.

TITLE: Corrosion test methods for light metal samples under bending stress

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 4, 1961, 446-448

TEXT: A critical survey is given of corrosion test methods on light metals. The simplest and most accurate of all bending tests is proved to be such on arched samples with two supports in the center. The authors have derived for the first time a formula for calculating effective stresses. Thus, their method is suited for studying corrosion under stress as a function of the magnitude of effective stresses. The strength of metals is markedly reduced by corrosion under stress, especially high-strength light metals due to crack formation. Test machines recommended in the literature, performing the breaking test only, are too clumsy and their operation is too cumbersome. The deficiencies found in the test types recommended both in the literature and by FCC (GOST) are enumerated. No quantitative characteristics can be determined on either

Card 1/5

21155

S/032/61/027/004/014/028  
B103/B201

Corrosion test methods for ...

loop, fork, or such. The authors recommend samples with a variable cross section, with stresses provided by a Shopper machine. A much simpler test, in the authors' opinion, is a textolite device. Insert and screw consist of steel of the type 20 and are protected by resistant putty against aggressive media. Putty by Mendeleev [Abstracter's note: not described in the text] is used for tests in natural atmosphere. The screw with insert effects a uniform distribution of stresses and counteracts a too great restriction of the regions of maximum stress (Fig. 3 b), as compared with stress in the absence of an insert (Fig. 3 a). Bending through is calculated by Vereshchagin [Abstracter's note: not described in the text], and the following formula is derived from the

given stresses:  $f = \frac{\sigma_S^i (1 + 2b)a}{3 Eh}$  (4), where  $a = \frac{l - b}{2}$ .  $\sigma_S^i$  denotes the yield point on bending,  $b$  is the sample width at a distance  $l$  from the point at which stress is applied,  $E$  is the modulus of elasticity, and  $h$  the sample thickness. When the authors' method is applied in the practice,  $\sigma_S^i$  is calculated by formulas:  $\sigma_S^i = \frac{3}{2} \sigma_S \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{A^2}{h^2}\right)$ ;

Card 2/5

Corrosion test methods for ...

21155

S/032/61/027/004/014/028  
B103/B201

$$A = \frac{\sigma_S}{\sigma_S + \delta_S \epsilon} ; \delta_S = 0.002 \quad (2), \text{ with } \sigma_S \text{ being the yield point.}$$

Apart from the sample shape and the character of the stresses, it is also necessary to know their magnitude. As a rule, the material is in the practice subjected to stresses that amount to 50-70% of the yield point. Since the magnitude of stresses cannot be precisely known in every concrete case, the curve is indicated as an example, to represent the dependence of the timespan until cracking due to corrosion of magnesium alloy MA2-I (MA2-I) (Fig. 4). A curve of this kind must be set up for every new alloy. To clarify the effect of various factors upon the cracking due to corrosion, the testing of maximum elastic stresses within the range of 80-90% of the yield point is recommended. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc.

Card 3/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

S/0080/64/037/003/0590/0595

AUTHOR: Timonova, M. A.; Yershova, T. I.

TITLE: Corrosion behavior of certain binary and ternary magnesium alloys alloyed with rare earth and other elements

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 3, 1964, 590-595

TOPIC TAGS: alloy corrosion resistance, alloy corrosion behavior, alloy corrosion, magnesium alloy, magnesium gallium alloy, magnesium neodymium gallium alloy, magnesium indium alloy, magnesium aluminum indium alloy, magnesium zinc indium alloy, magnesium neodymium cobalt alloy

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of magnesium alloys containing rare earth additives is of interest since the latter increase the heat resistance of the alloys. Addition of 0.5, 1, 3, and 6% Ga to Mg or to Mg-Nd alloy shows that for both alloys the corrosion in a humid atmosphere is minimum at about 1% addition and increases thereafter (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The change in potential in both systems containing up to 1% Ga is explained by increased cathodic polarization. The microstructure of Mg-Ga shows a solid solution

Card 1/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

with a eutectic (containing an intermetallic compound of unknown composition) distributed along the grain boundaries. With more than 1% Ga in Mg, the amount of eutectic phase, which is cathodic, increases; this leads to a rise at the potential and the intensification of dissolution of anodic components. The increase of corrosion in the Mg-Nd-Ga system containing more than 1% Ga is explained by a drop of potential. Indium in 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12% was added to Mg and to Mg-Al and Mg-Zn alloys. The corrosion resistance in 0.5% NaCl solution, especially of the Mg-Al-In system, is greatly lowered (Fig. 2) and the electrode potential (Fig. 3) changes accordingly. In a moist atmosphere the increase in corrosion of the Mg-Al-In system is continuous with increase in In content; in Mg-Zn-In the increase is rapid with increase in In content to 3%, then it levels off (Fig. 4). The addition of 0.1—0.5% Co to Mg-Nd alloy was investigated (Fig. 5). More than 0.2% Co lowers the corrosion resistance of the alloy. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

REF ID: A612142

Card 2/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

SUBMITTED: 02Ju162 ATD PRESS: 3046 ENCL: 05

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 3/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

ENCLOSURE: 01

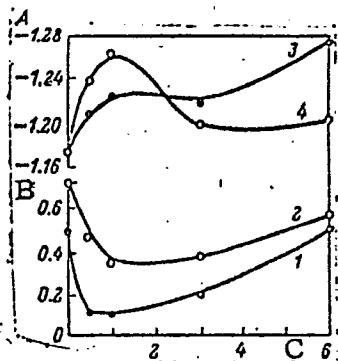


Fig. 1. Effect of adding gallium to magnesium and to Mg-Nd alloy on corrosion and electrode potential

A - Potential (V); B - weight increase (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>); C - Ga content (wt%); 1 - corrosion of Mg-Nd-Ga; 2 - corrosion of Mg-Nd; 3 - electrode potential of Mg-Nd-Ga; 4 - electrode potential of Mg-Ga.

4/8

Card

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

ENCLOSURE: 02

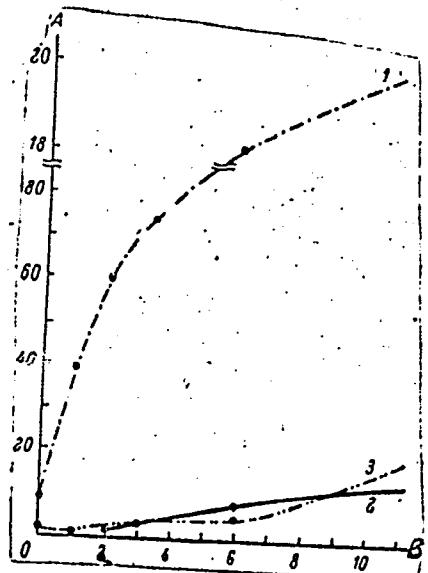


Fig. 2. Effect of indium on corrosion resistance of magnesium and its alloys in 0.5% NaCl solution

A - Corrosion resistance (cm<sup>3</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>);  
B - In (%) content; 1 - Mg-Al-In;  
2 - Mg-Zn-In; 3 - Mg-In.

Card 5/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

ENCLOSURE: 03

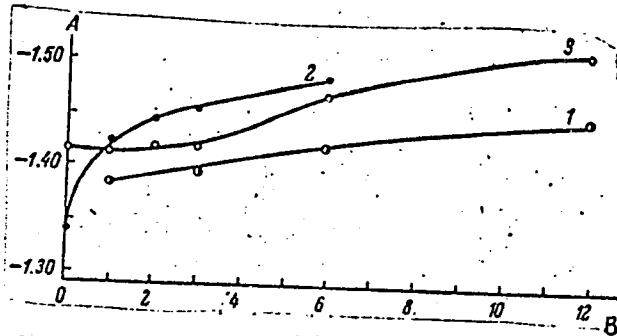


Fig. 3. Effect of indium on the electrode potential of alloys in 0.5% NaCl solution

A - Potential (V); B - In (%) content; 1 - Mg-In;  
2 - Mg-Al-In; 3 - Mg-Zn-In.

Card 6/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

ENCLOSURE: 04

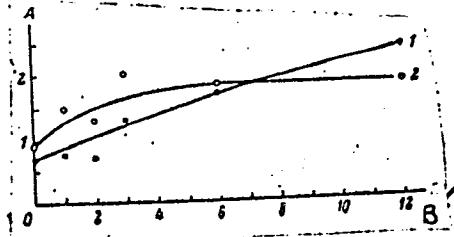


Fig. 4. Effect of indium on corrosion resistance of alloys in moist atmosphere

A - Wt increase ( $\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ ); B - In content (%);  
1 - Mg-Al-In; 2 - Mg-Zn-In.

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7/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4024769

ENCLOSURE: 05

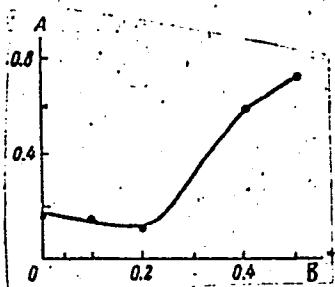


Fig. 5. Effect of adding Co to Mg-Nd alloy  
on its corrosion resistance

A - Weight loss ( $\text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ ); B - Co (%) content.

Card

878

SOV/137-58-9-19513

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 197 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Timonova, M.A.

TITLE: On the Nature of Corrosion Cracking of Magnesium Alloys and Methods for Their Protection (O prirode korrozionnogo rastreskivaniya magniyevykh splavov i metodakh ikh zashchity)

PERIODICAL: V sb. Korroziya i zashchita metallov. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957, pp 260-288

ABSTRACT: Results of investigations on the corrosion of Mg alloys (A) under stress are reported. The role of the fundamental factors in corrosion cracking (CC) (composition and structure of A, magnitude of the tensile stresses, the character of the corroding medium). Existing theories on the mechanism of CC (electrochemical, film, and mechanical) and the protection against CC are examined. The results of an investigation of the role of the electrochemical factors and stresses in CC of A on the example of the model of Mg + 8% Al, consisting of three phases, viz., the solid solutions Mg + 8% Al, Mg + 1.65% Al, and the intermetallide  $Mg_4Al_3$ , are also presented. On the basis of the distribution of potentials on the model in 0.01N solutions of

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-19513

On the Nature of Corrosion Cracking of Magnesium Alloys (cont.)

NaCl, NaOH, HF, and HNO<sub>3</sub>, comparisons of the rates of dissolution of the structural components of A in various solutions, the shape of the cathode-polarization curves of A and its components in 0.01N NaCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, and HF, and the measurement of the potential of A under alternating stresses in 0.01N HNO<sub>3</sub> solution, it is indicated that the nucleus of a microfissure appears as the result of selective dissolution of the intermetallide or the supersaturated solution. In the absence of stress the nucleus will not develop because the rate of selective corrosion decreases rapidly; in the presence of stresses a crack forms, the further development of which will proceed as the result of both the corrosion and the mechanical action of the stress. Bibliography: 26 references.

O.M.

1. Magnesium alloys--Corrosion    2. Thin films--Fracture    3. Corrosion--Phase studies  
4. Nitric acid--Metallurgical effects    5. Sodium chloride--Metallurgical effects  
6. Sodium hydroxides--Metallurgical effects    7. Hydrofluoric acid--Metallurgical effects

Card 2/2

28 (5)  
AUTHORS:

05728

Timonova, M. A., Sidel'nikova, L. N., Sov/32-25-10-17/63  
Sazhina, L. A.

TITLE: Method of Detecting Flux Inclusions in Semiproducts and  
Parts made from Magnesium Alloys

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 10, pp 1203 - 1204  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: By the action of moisture on flux inclusions in magnesium al-  
loys, a considerable corrosion of the latter may be caused.  
In order to prevent this, the manufactured single parts are  
subjected to a special control. Together with Engineer  
T. I. Yershova and B. M. Sheyer, a suitable control method  
was developed which is principally based on accelerating the  
corrosion in an atmosphere of high moisture content, loosening  
the corroded spots (i.e. the flux inclusions) with a water  
drop, and determining the presence of chlorine ions in this  
water drop. At a relative moisture of 98%, the test will take  
48 hours. In order to reduce the general corrosion of the  
sample, the metal surface is treated in bichromate-, nitric-  
acid-, and ammonium-chloride solutions (at 70-80°, for 2-5

Card 1/2

05728

Method of Detecting Flux Inclusions in Semiproducts and Parts made from Magnesium Alloys SOV/32-25-10-17/63

minutes) which treatment does not influence the detection of the flux inclusions. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Timonova, M. A.

20-117-5-34/54

TITLE: The Relation Between the Structure of a Magnesium Alloy and Its  
Tendency to Corrosion Under Stress (Svyaz' mezhdu strukturoy magni-  
yevogo splava i yego sklonnost'yu k korrozii pod napryazheniyem).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 5, pp. 848-851 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author established the following facts related to the mechanism of a destruction caused by corrosion: 1) The preeminent alloying component causing the liability of magnesium alloys of the system Mg-Al-Zn-Mn to be subject to destruction caused by corrosion is represented by aluminium. In a natural atmosphere this liability becomes noticeable only at an aluminium content exceeding 2 - 3 %. With an increasing content of aluminium the strength of the alloy increases, the resistivity against corrosion under stress, however, decreases. A diagram illustrates the influence of aluminium on the destruction of the binary alloy Mg-Al caused by corrosion. The destruction caused by corrosion of magnesium alloys originates from the selective dissolution of the supersaturated solid solution or of the intermetallic compound  $Mg_4Al_3$ . By this process, microfissures are generated. Only if no complicated chains of precipitations of the intermetallic compound  $Mg_4Al_3$  or of the supersaturated solid solution exist

Card 1/3

The Relation Between the Structure of a Magnesium Alloy and 20-117-5-34/54  
Its Susceptibility to Corrosion Under Stress.

in the solution, the alloy is not attacked. The structure of such a corrosion resisting magnesium alloy necessarily consists of the impoverished aluminium of the solid solution and of the uniformly precipitated intermetallic compounds in the shape of particles not linked with each other. The author tried to obtain such a structure by choosing a suitable heat treatment. This heat treatment must lead to a complete decomposition within the grain, which is achieved by keeping the temperature at 175-250°C during a long period. For the sake of simplicity, the compressed binary alloy Mg + 8 % Al is investigated here. The procedure of the heat treatment is discussed here. Three diagram illustrate the micro-structure of the alloy after different modes of heat treatment. At a long treatment at a temperature of 185 °C the supersaturated solid solution is obviously decomposed to a sufficient degree. After such a treatment, the alloy must consist of a solid solution with 3 % of aluminium and such an alloy is corrosion-resistant under the given conditions. The results of the corrosion tests are compiled in a table. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

The Relation Between the Structure of a Magnesium Alloy and 20-117-5-34/54  
Its Tendency to Corrode Under Stress.

PRESENTED: June 6, 1957, by A. A. Bachvar, Academician.

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1957.

Card 3/3

IMONOVA, M. A.

"The Nature of Corrosive Cracking of Magnesium Alloys and Methods of Combating It," Korroziya i azshchita metallov (Corrosion and Protection of Metals), Moscow Oborongiz, 1957. 366 p.

"Protection of Magnesium Alloys by Means of Inorganic Films." p. 311

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering, technical, and scientific personnel at industrial plants, research institutes, and design offices working in the field of corrosion-protection of stainless steel, high-strength structural steel, and light alloys.

TIMONOVA, M.A.

Relationship between the structure of some magnesium alloys and their  
corrosion tendency under stress. Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.5:848-851 D '57.  
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Bochvarom.  
(Magnesium-aluminum alloys--Metallography)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5"

TIMONOVA, M-A  
Ca

Electrochemical study of corrosion of metals in ethylene glycol solutions. N. D. Tonnashov and M. A. Timonova (All-Union Inst. Aviation Materials, Moscow). Russ. J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 22, 221-31(1948) (in Russian). Cathodic polarization of Cu and Fe in 5% ethylene glycol is detd. by depolarization by dissolved O<sub>2</sub>. The limiting current density is at 10° 0.005 ma./sq. cm. for both metals. The cathodic polarization of Al is complicated by soln. of the oxide film. Addn. of H<sub>2</sub>O lowers the H overvoltage and raises  $\alpha_{H^+}$  in pure H<sub>2</sub>O, to ~ 0.015 ma./sq. cm. Anodic polarization of Cu, Fe, and Al is very small. Calcn. of the potential drop in the local cells shows that corrosion of the dissimilar metals are sep'd. by several cm. This is important for corrosion by antifreeze solns. The corrosion inhibitor V-2 (contg. dextrin and phosphate (no exact compn. given)) little affects the cathodic polarization of Cu, Fe, and Al in 5% glycol but raises the anodic polarization, e.g., from 0.2 to 1.5 v. Phosphate seems to be the active ingredient of the inhibitor. In the presence of inhibitor, corrosion is detd. by the anodic process.

J. Luketman

all-Union Inst. of Aviation Materials

ASLIB LITERATURAL CLASSIFICATION

18.1245  
18.1200

81881  
S/129/60/000/08/008/009  
E073/E135

AUTHORS: Kutaytseva, A.I. (Engineer), and  
Timonova, M.A. (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Stability Against Corrosion<sup>8</sup> of Magnesium Alloy Sheet<sup>1</sup>  
Material

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,  
1960, No 8, pp 48-53

TEXT: The behaviour of magnesium alloy sheets (3, 1, 1.2 mm thick), containing 3.37% Al, 0.68% Zn and 0.30% Mn (MA2); 6.05% Al, 1.03% Zn, 0.35% Mn (MA2-1, batch I); and 4.1% Al, 1% Zn, 0.6% Mn (MA2-1, batch II), was investigated. Details on heat treatment and on their mechanical strength are given in Table 3. The experiments were carried out under conditions pertaining in a normal industrial atmosphere and also in combination with alternate submersion in a 0.001% NaCl solution. The tests were carried out on bent strips as well as on strips which were in the shape of loops (Figs 2 and 3). They were subjected to oxidation in standard baths in the following states: no-load; during plastic deformation; during plastic and elastic

Card 1/3

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E073/E135

Stability Against Corrosion of Magnesium Alloy Sheet Material

deformation. The tendency to corrosion cracking was evaluated on the basis of appearance of the first crack visible with a magnification of 7X. The results obtained on the influence of stresses on corrosion cracking of MA2 and MA2-1 sheets are entered in Table 4. The influence of the annealing temperature on the resistance to stress corrosion for the same alloys is given in Tables 4 and 5. The results of corrosion tests under various conditions are entered in Table 6. The following conclusions are arrived at: 1) MA2 sheets in the annealed state have a high resistance to corrosion under stress in a natural atmosphere. 2) With increasing aluminium content the resistance to stress corrosion of the MA2-1 alloy decreases. 3) The resistance to corrosion of MA2 and MA2-1 sheets decreases with increasing stress; the critical stress is not reached for 3 mm thick sheets of the MA2-1 alloy for stresses between 90 and 50% of the yield point. For 1.2 mm thick sheets of the MA2-1 alloy a stress of 50% of the yield point stress is critical but below this stress the alloy is not prone to corrosion cracking. 4) Annealing of MA2 and MA1 sheets increases their resistance to stress corrosion. With increasing annealing temperature (150-350 °C) the tendency to

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Card 2/3

81881  
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E073/E135

Stability Against Corrosion of Magnesium Alloy Sheet Material

corrosion cracking decreases appreciably. 5) It was found that chromate films produced in the baths which were used in the experiments bring about an increase in the stress corrosion resistance for MA2 sheets. Breaking up of the continuity of the film during manufacture of the specimens reduces the resistance to corrosion of this alloy but it will still be higher than for specimens which are not covered by an oxide film.

There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

Card 3/3

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TIMONOVA, M. A.

In a patent notice "Bath for Oxide Coating Magnesium Alloys", A. F. Kireyeva, G. S. Gutman, M. A. Timonova, and E. B. Kats, describe a new bath for oxide coating of magnesium alloys containing potassium bichromate and acetic acid, which differs in that, for obtaining an oxide film at room temperature and for making a more economical bath, potash alum is put into the mixture.

Included in the composition of the bath are: 30-50 grams per liter of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ , 10-12 grams per liter of  $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ , and 5-8 milligrams per liter of  $CH_3COOH$ .

A patent was granted under Class 48, Chemical Treatment of Metals-48d, 402, No 105248 on 8 June 1956 to the Committee on Inventions and Discoveries Under the Council of Ministers USSR. (Byulleten' Izobreteniya, No 1, Jan 57, p 48) (U)

S401-1377

TIMONOVA, Margarita Aleksandrovna; ROZENFEL'D, I.L., doktor  
khim. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KUNYAVSKAYA, T.M., red.

[Corrosion of magnesium alloys and their protection] Kor-  
roziia i zashchita magnevykh splavov. Moskva, Mashino-  
stroenie, 1964. 285 p.  
(FIRA 17:7)

## SECTION IV. VERSUS.

877

Timonova, Margarita Aleksandrovna

Corrosion and protection of magnesium alloys (Korroziya i zashchita magniyevykh splavov), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashgostroyeniye", 1984, 135 p. illus., bibliogr.

Errata slip inserted. 3,550 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, protective coating, corrosion cracking, magnesium alloy/MA2/MA2-1/MA5/~~MA5-1~~/MA8/MA9/MA10/MA11

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book considers problems in the theory of corrosion of magnesium and its alloys, the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of magnesium alloys of various systems including high strength cast and wrought magnesium alloys, and the corrosion resistance of various and heat resistant alloys, and the corrosive attack of various types of protective coating and their methods of application on magnesium types of protective coating and their methods of application on magnesium alloy parts, the ways of protecting parts in design, the methods of testing for general corrosion of materials and methods. The book is of theoretical general character and intended for engineers, students, and researchers and practice. Materials can serve as a manual for workers with institutes and plant laboratories, designers, and engineers working with magnesium alloys.

Card 1/2

L 31810-65  
ACCESSION NR AM046709

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TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

- Foreword -- 3  
Ch. I. The use and properties of magnesium alloys -- 5  
Ch. II. Theory of corrosion of magnesium and its alloys -- 14  
Ch. III. Corrosion of magnesium alloys -- 45  
Ch. III. Corrosion protection of magnesium alloys -- 140  
Ch. V. Corrosion testing methods -- 264  
Bibliography -- 277

SUB CODE: MM

OTHER: 147

SUBMITTED: 31 March 64

NO REF Sov: 125

Card 2/2

GERTSENSHTEYN, M.Ye.; TIMONOVA, N.V.

Graphical analysis of the stability of systems with negative  
resistance. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.3:510-513 Mr '63.  
(MIRA 16:3)  
(Amplifiers (Electronics)) (Tunnel diodes)

TIMONOVA, V.A., laborant

Insect traps in the control of the aphid Jezabura devecta  
Walk. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.4:37 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kurskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.  
(Plant lice) (Insect traps)

TIMONOVICH, V.V. (Chita)

Case of Darier's erythema annulare in Botkin's disease. Vest.derm.  
i ven. 32 no.2:85 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (ERYTHEMA)

I. 5380-66 EWT(m)/EPE(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(h)  
ACC NR: AP5026582

TJP(c) ID/JG  
SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/65/031/010/1078/1079

AUTHOR: Fortunatov, N. S.; Timoshchenko, N. I.

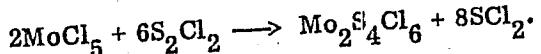
ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN UkrSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: A new molybdenum thiochloride

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 31, no. 10, 1965, 1078-1079

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum compound, sulfur compound, chlorine compound

ABSTRACT: Molybdenum pentachloride was heated for 4 - 6 hr with a 10-fold excess of sulfur chloride to 250°C in a sealed glass tube which served as a reflux condenser. The product obtained was a yellowish-brown powder insoluble in alcohol, benzene, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride. Chemical analysis, performed by dissolving in alkali in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, showed that the empirical formula is MoS<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>. Assuming that the molybdenum pentachloride molecule is a dimer, the compound obtained may be represented as Mo<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>. It is proposed that the reaction between sulfur chloride and molybdenum pentachloride occurs as follows:



SUB CODE: IC / SUBM DATE: 21Jul64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC 546.77

07011380

VYAZOVY, Yu.A.; TIMONTAYEV, V.P.

Semiautomatic machine for trimming burrs. Mashinostroitel' no.  
2:12 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

FRISH, Sergey Eduardovich; TIMOEEVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna; ORLOVA, L.I.,  
red.; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn. red.

[Course in general physics] Kurs obshchei fiziki. Vol.2. [Electric  
and electromagnetic phenomena] Elektricheskie i elektromagnitnye  
izvleniya. 1958. 509 p. Izd. 7., ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-  
matematicheskoi lit-ry. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Electricity) (Electromagnetism)

FRISH, S.N.; TIMOREVA, A.V.; NOVOZHILOV, Yu.V., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M.;  
tekhnicheskij redaktor

[General physics course] Kurs obshchei fiziki. Izd. 3-e, isprav.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry Vol. 3 [Optics; atomic  
physics] Optika; atomnaja fizika. 1953. 644 p. (MLRA 8:7)

TIMOREVA, A. V.

USSR/Physics  
Spectral Lines  
Spectroscopy

Jul/Aug 47

"Determining the Actual Form of a Spectral Line by Observation," V. M. Chulanovskiy,  
A. V. Timoreva, 6 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Fiz" Vol XI, No 4

This article sets forth the facts permitting the calculation of distortion factors. Discusses setting up individual input and output apertures, calculating the effect of the width of the output apertures, the effect of the form of the generated line during the formation of lines of complex dispersion, and the effect of the input aperture. Submitted at Inst Phys, Leningrad State U.

PA 28T75

TIMOREVA, A. V.

Author: Frisch, S. E. and Timoreva, A.V.

Title: A course in general physics. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged. Approved by the Ministry of higher education of the U.S.S.R. as a text book for physical and technical faculties of State Universities. (Kurs obshchei fiziki.) Vol. 2, The electrical and electromagnetic phenomena. 591 p.

City: Leningrad

Publisher: State Printing House of the Technical and Theoretical Literature

Date: 1949

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, v. 3, no. 3, page 522

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5

FRISH, S. E. and TIMOREVA, A. V.

Kurs Obshchei Fiziki (Course of General Physics), Vols. 1, 2, and 3; Vol. 1, 574 p.;  
Vol. 2, 612 p.; Vol. 3, 796 p., Moscow and Leningrad, 1951.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5"

TIMOREVA, A. V. and Frish, S. E.

PHASE I Treasure Island Bibliographic Report

BOOK : Authors: TIMOREVA, A. V. and Frish, S. E. Call No.: 4C21.F734

Full Title: COURSE IN GENERAL PHYSICS, Vol. I. 4th edition.

Transliterated Title: Kurs obshchey fisiiki, Tom I

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House for Technical-Theoretical Literature  
No. pp.: 560 No. copies: 100,000

Date: 1952

Editorial Staff

Editor: None

Ed.-in-Chief: None

Tech. Editor: None

Appraiser: None

Text Data

Coverage: This textbook describes the physical fundamentals of mechanics  
(Kinematics, dynamics, work and energy, gravitation, motion of solids  
and liquids), of molecular physics (gases, fundamentals of thermo-  
dynamics, molecular phenomenon in liquids and solids), and of vibra-  
tion, waves, and acoustics. The book requires from the reader some  
knowledge of general mathematics including calculus.

Purpose: Approved by the Ministry of Higher Learning in the USSR as a textbook  
for physical and physico-engineering faculties of state universities.

Facilities: None

No. Russian and Slavic References: None.

Available: Library of Congress.

MYASNIKOV, L.L.

"Course of general physics, vol 2." S.E. Frish, A.V. Timoreva.  
Reviewed by L.L. Miasnikov. Vest.Len.un. 9 no.8:189-191 Ag '54.  
(Physics—Textbooks) (Frish, S.E.) (MIRA 8:7)  
(Timoreva, A.V.)

1. TIMOREVA, A. V.

AM R&D - I

PHONE 1

TRANSLATED LIBRARY INFORMATION REPORT

Call No.: AF 61637

BOOK

Authors: FRIED, S. E. and TIMOREVA, A. V.

Full Title: TEXTBOOK OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS. Vol. III. OPTICS.

ATOMIC PHYSICS. 3rd rev. ed.

Transliterated Title: Kurs obshchey fiziki. Tom III. Optika. Atomnaya fizika.

3 islankiye ispravleniyu

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of Technical and Theoretical  
Literature

No. pp.: 644

No. of copies: 50,000

Date: 1953

Editorial Staff: None

Text Data

Coverage: The book contains the last two parts of a university course in theoretical physics as supplemented with accounts of recent developments in the field of light and atomic physics. The first part, that on light, describes recently advanced theories covering light passage through isotropic and anisotropic media refraction, diffraction, spectroscopy, interferential measurements and electronic emission. The second part, that on atomic physics, presents a general description of the fundamental ideas of modern nuclear science with a minimum of mathematical explanation.

1/7

Kurs obshchey fiziki. Tom III. Optika  
Atomnaya fizika. 3 izdaniye ispravленное

AJD 404 - I

This book covers the fields of light and atomic physics more widely than is usually done in most American universities textbooks. However, at the same time the book is not superior to special textbooks for advanced courses.

Timoreva, A.V.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Frish, S.E. Timoreva, A.V.	"Course in General Physics" (Vol I and II, 5th edition; Vol III, 3d edition)	Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov

Ref ID: A-36624, 7 July 1954

FRISH, Sergiy Eduardovich; TIMOREVA, Aleksandra Vasil'evna; ORLOVA,,  
L.I., redakteur; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskij redakteur

[A course in general physics] Kurs obshchei fiziki. Izd. 6-e,  
ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhnika-teoret. lit-ry. Vol. 2.  
[Electrical and electromagnetic phenomena] Elektricheskie i  
elektromagnitnye явления. 1956. 504 p. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Electricity)

TIMOREVA, ALEKSEANDRA VASIL'YEVNA

FRIIS, Sergey Eduardovich; TIMOREVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna; ORLOVA, L.I.,  
redaktor; VOLCHOV, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A course in general physics] Kurs obshchey fiziki. Izd. 4-ye,  
perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry. Vol.3. [Optics,  
nuclear physics] Optika atomnaya fizika. 1957. 608 p. (MLR 10:10)  
(Optics) (Nuclear physics)

FRISH, Sergey Eduardovich; TIMOREVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna;  
ORLOVA, L.I., red.; LUK'YANOV, A.A., tekhn. red.

[General physics course] Kurs obshchei fiziki. Izd.9., ispr. i  
dop. Moskva, Fizmatgiz. Vol.2.[Electric and electromagnetic  
phenomena] Elektricheskie i elektromagnitnye iavleniya. 1962.  
514 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Electromagnetism)

FRISH, Sergey Eduardovich; TIMOREVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna;  
NOVOZHILOV, Yu.V., red.; ORLOVA, L.I., red.; LIK'TYANOV, A.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Course in general physics] Kurs obshchei fiziki. Izd.10,  
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry.  
Vol.1. [Physical foundations of mechanics. Molecular physics]  
Fizicheskie osnovy mekhaniki. Molekuliarnaia fizika. Kolebaniia  
i volny. 1961. 466 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Physics)

*Timoreva, A. V.*

TIMOREVA, A.V.

N/5

613

.59

Kurs obshchey fiziki (Course in general physics, by) S.E. Frish i A.V. Timoreva.  
Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 19

v. illus., diagrs., tables.  
Lib. has: v. 2 (6th ed., 1956)  
v. 3 (3d ed., 1953)

SOV/137-58-10-21377

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Timonova, M. A.

TITLE: Protection of Magnesium Alloys With Inorganic Films  
(Zashchita magniyevykh splavov neorganicheskimi plenkami)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Korroziya i zashchita metallov. Moscow, Oborongiz,  
1957, pp 311-327

ABSTRACT: Various methods are examined for the chemical oxidation  
and anodizing of Mg alloys carried out for the protection  
against corrosion. Theoretical and experimental data per-  
taining to these processes are examined. Bibliography: 12  
references.

1. Magnesium alloys--Coatings    2. Oxide films--Proper-    L. A.  
ties

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5

IMOREVA, A.V.

Study on General Physics

Translation of Title:

Study on General Physics

RMS

PLW/KH

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5"

FRISH, Sergey Eduardovich; TIMOREVA, Aleksandra Vasil'yevna; NOVOZHILOV,  
Yu.V., redaktor; ORLOVA, L.I., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A course in general physics] Kurs obshchey fiziki. Izd. 7-oe,  
ispr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry. Vol.1.  
[Physical principles of mechanics. Molecular physics. Vibrations  
and waves] Fizicheskie osnovy mekhaniki. Molekuliarnaya fizika.  
Kolebaniia i volny. 1956. 463 p. (MLRA 9:9)  
(Physics)

TIMOREVA, M. P.

Sep/Oct 48

USSR/Chemistry - Spectra, Absorption  
Chemistry - Hydrocarbons, Halogenated

"Absorption Spectra, Close to Infrared Region, of Simple Halogen Replacing  
Paraffin Hydrocarbons," V. M. Chulanovskiy, M. P. Timoreva, M. V. Chulanovskaya,  
8 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XII, No 5

Hydrocarbons investigated include chloroform, bromoform, carbon tetrachloride,  
tetrachlorethane, methylene chloride, methyl iodide, toluene and ethyl bromide.  
Results are plotted and discussed. Includes 13 graphs.

PA 19/49T6

LEBEDINSKIY, A.I., prof.; TIMOREVA, Yu.V.

In the Spectrographic Laboratory. Vest. IgU 2 no.3:178-180  
Mr '47. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Astronomical instruments)

TMOREVA, Y U. V.

PA 16T90

USSR/Spectroscopic Equipment  
Solar phenomena

Mar 1947

"in a Spectroscopic Laboratory," A. I. Lebedinskiy, Yu. V. Timoreva, 2 pp

"Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta" No 3

Since 1944 work carried out in completing the Sepctrographic Laboratory of the Institute of Astronomy. Installation of a solar telescope f= 20 meters, to be ready for use by the end of 1947. In 1945 expedition went to Babayev to observe th solar eclipse of Jul 9, 1945, as well as to Brazil to observe the eclipse 20 May 1947. At present there is under construction a set of 3 spectrographs for the purpose of studying the polarization of the solar corona.

PA 16T90

AREF'YEV, Z.S.; BOCHKAREV, V.V.; MIKHAYLOV, L.M.; TIMOREYEV, L.V.

Utilization of supplementary external packaging for the trans-  
portation of radioactive preparations. Med.rad. 6 no.3:68-71  
'61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(RADIOISOTOPES)

TIMORIEWZ, A., FRISZ, S.

Jure fizyki, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, t.I, 1954, s. 491.

A Course In Physics

SO: Technologia Ropy, 1955, Wroclaw, Unclassified.

55M/6  
735.64  
.T6

SULIMOV, Ye., polkovnik, kand.filosofskikh nauk; TIMORIN, A., mayor

Basic characteristics of present-day phase in the development  
of the Soviet Armed Forces. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 3 no.24:88-44 D  
'62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Russia—Armed forces) (Military art and science)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5

TIMOR YEVA, A. V.

See FRISH, S. Ye. (1952)

TIMORE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5"

TIMOSCA, Gh., conf.

Eosinophilic granuloma of the lower jaw. Stomatologia (Bucur.)  
12 no.5:431-438 '65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de chirurgie buco-maxilo-faciala  
Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Iasi (seful clinicii: conf. Gh.  
Timosca).

TIMOSCA, GL.

RUMANIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3182 T-5

Author : Dutescu, N., Timosca, Gl., Mrma, I.

Inst : -

Title : Mixed Tumors of the Hard and Soft Palate.

Orig Pub : Stomatologia, 1956, 3, No 3, 230-238

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

CERNATESCU, R., acad. [deceased]; GAIGINSCHI, A.; PONI, Margareta, prof.;  
TIMOSCA, S.; BOSTAN, M.

Bacteriostatic and bactericidal action of the product PyIBr<sub>3</sub>. Studii  
chemie Iasi 10 no.2:161-167 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi; Institutul de  
Chimie "Petru Poni." 2. Membru, Comitetul de redactie, Studii si  
secretari stiintifice, Chimie (for Poni)  
(Bactericidal action)  
(Tribromopyridine) (Iodine)

GAINGINSCHI, Alexandrina; PETREANU, Viorica; TIMOSCA, Sofia; RADU, C.;  
BURCOVEANU, Constanza; IONESCO, Michaela; MURGESCO, Tantzi.

Dissociation of the BCG strain under the action of heat.  
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:617-622 S'63

1. Travail de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine;  
Section de Biomorphologie et de l'Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique de Jassy; Laboratoire de Microbiologie.

GAGINSKI, Alexandrina; ROMAN, I.; STAVRI, Natalia; TIMOSCA, Sofia

Contribution to the study of the problem of the variability of the tuberculosis bacillus. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2: 411-442 '62.

1. Travail de l'Academie Roumaine, Filiale de Fassy — Section de Morphobiologie et de l'Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique de Fassy — Laboratoire de Microbiologie et la Clinique de Phtisiologie.  
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (GENETICS)  
(RADIATION EFFECTS) (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

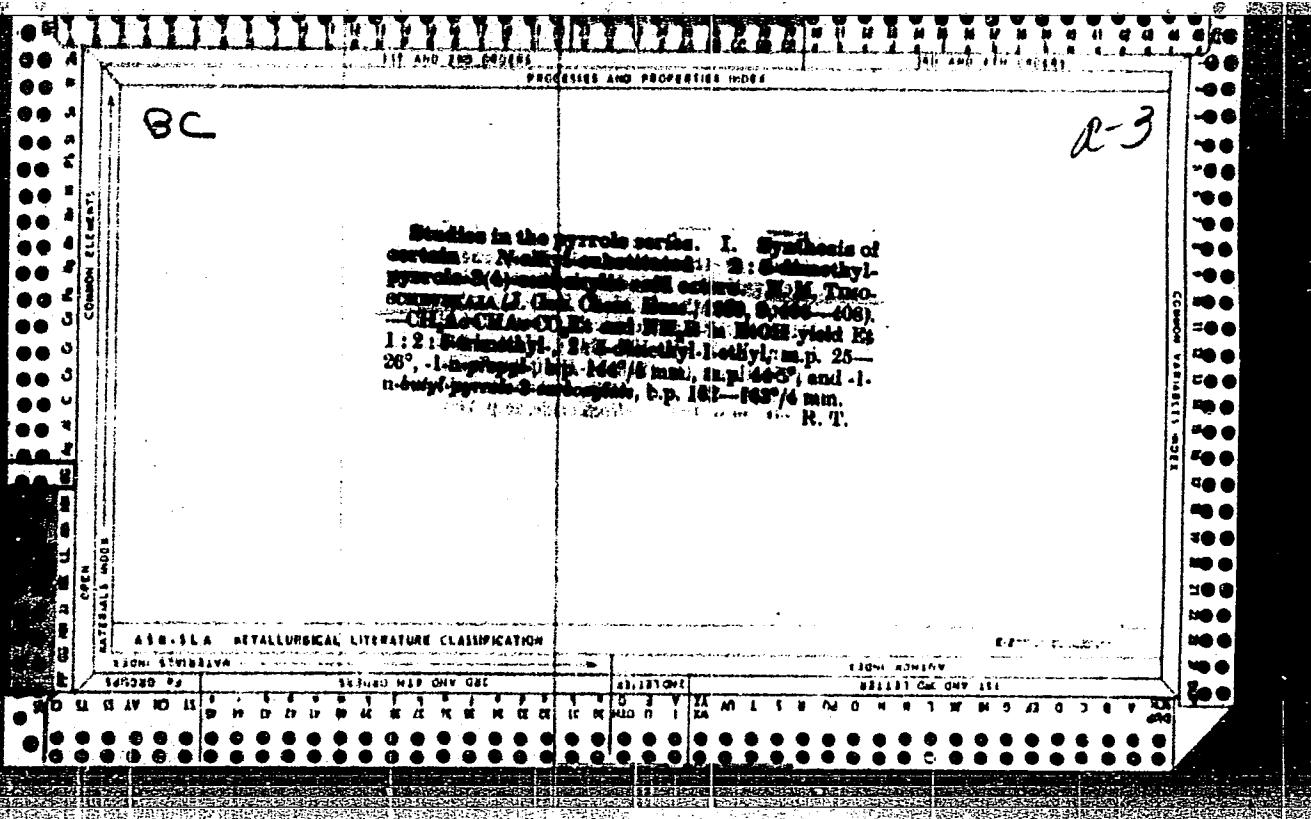
CERNATESCU, R.; PONI, Margareta, prof.; GAIGINSCHI, Alexandrina; ROMAN, I.; STAVRI, Natalia; TIMOSCA, Sofia; GAVRILITA, Lorica; RADU, C.

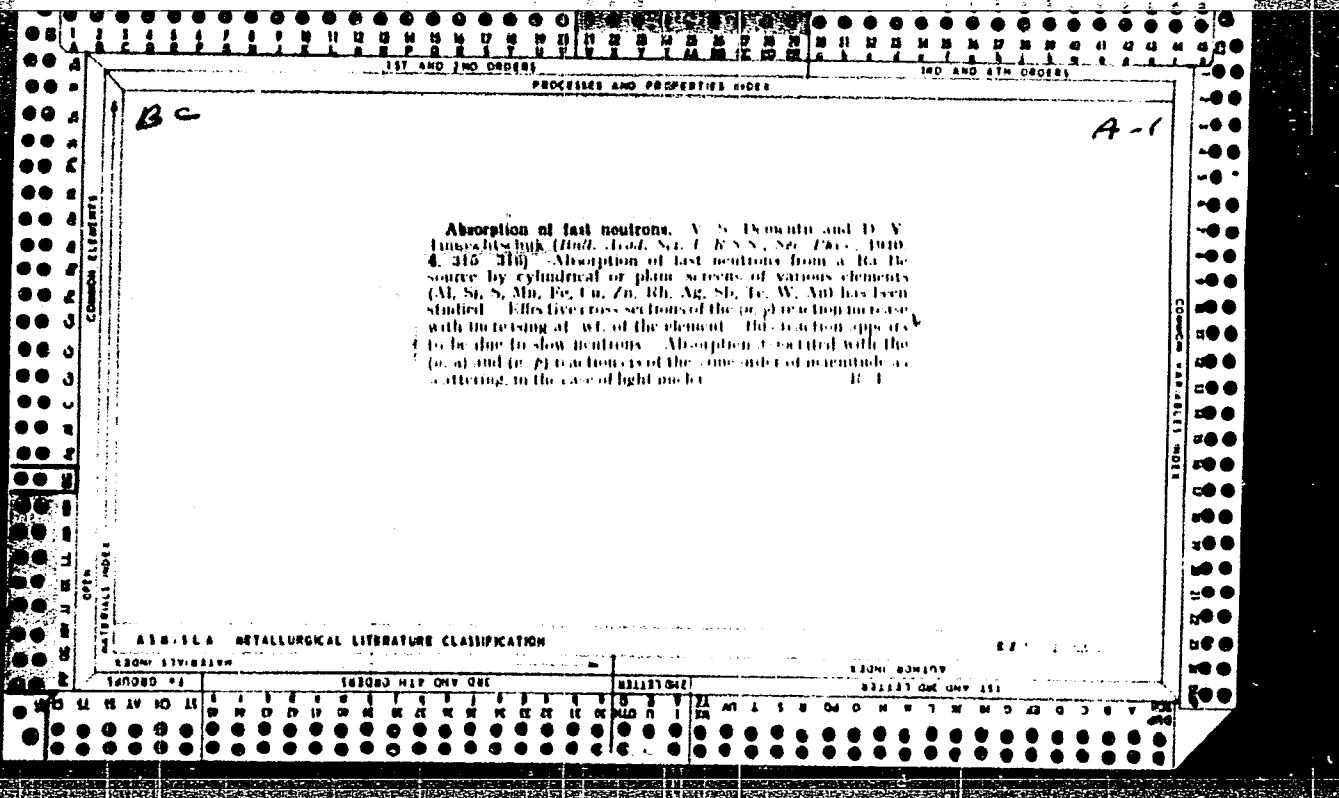
Return to pathogenicity of a variant of Koch's bacillus under induction. Studii chim Iasi 11 no.2:171-179 '60.

1. Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi, Institutul de chimie "Petru Poni." 2. Comitetul de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, chimie"(Academia Republicii Populare Romine, Filiala Iasi)(for Poni).

(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)  
(IODOTRICHLOROPYRIDINE)







*Br. Abs.*

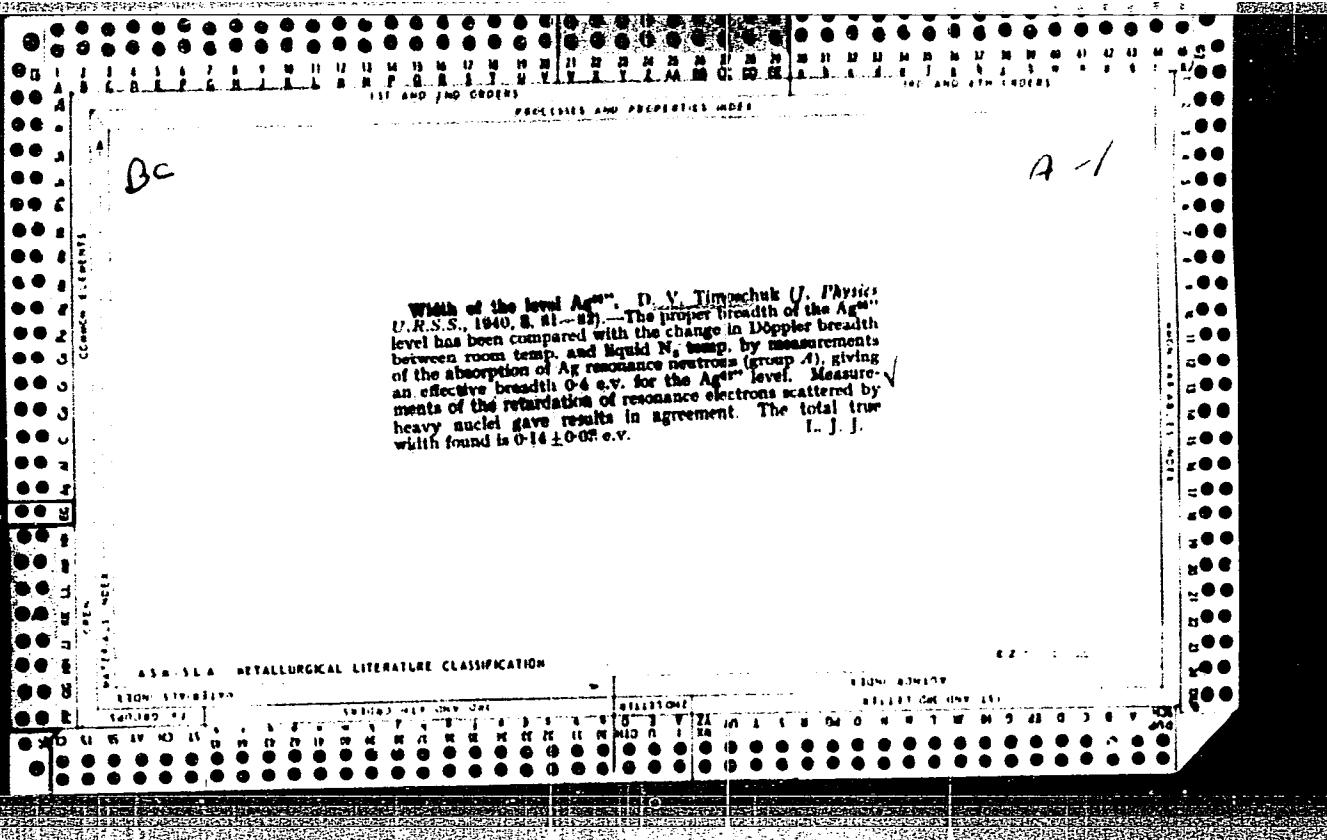
*A I - 1. sub - atomic*

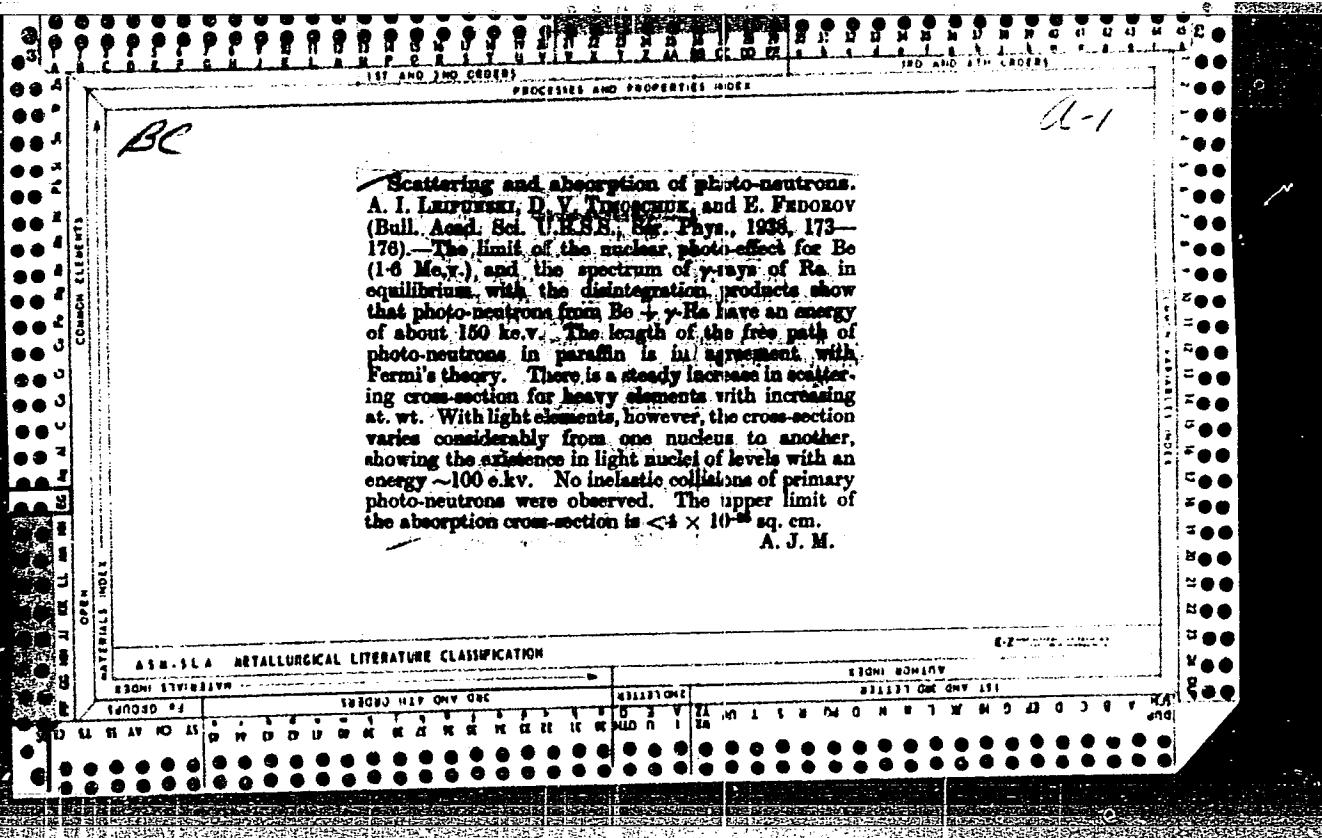
**Absorption of neutrons from radon and beryllium.** V. S. Dementi and B. V. Timoshchuk (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1940, **27**, 926-929).—Determination of the absorption cross-sections for fast neutrons from a Ra-Ba source have been made by measuring the intensity of  $\beta$ -radiation produced by this absorption. Cross-sections for the  $(n, p)$  and  $(n, \alpha)$  reactions diminish, and for the  $(n, \gamma)$  increase, with increasing at. wt. Nuclei involved in the  $(n, \gamma)$  reaction (except  $^{186}\text{W}$ ) are of odd at. no., and compound nuclei containing an even no. of particles (particularly those containing multiples of four particles) appear to be the most stable.  
R. C. M.

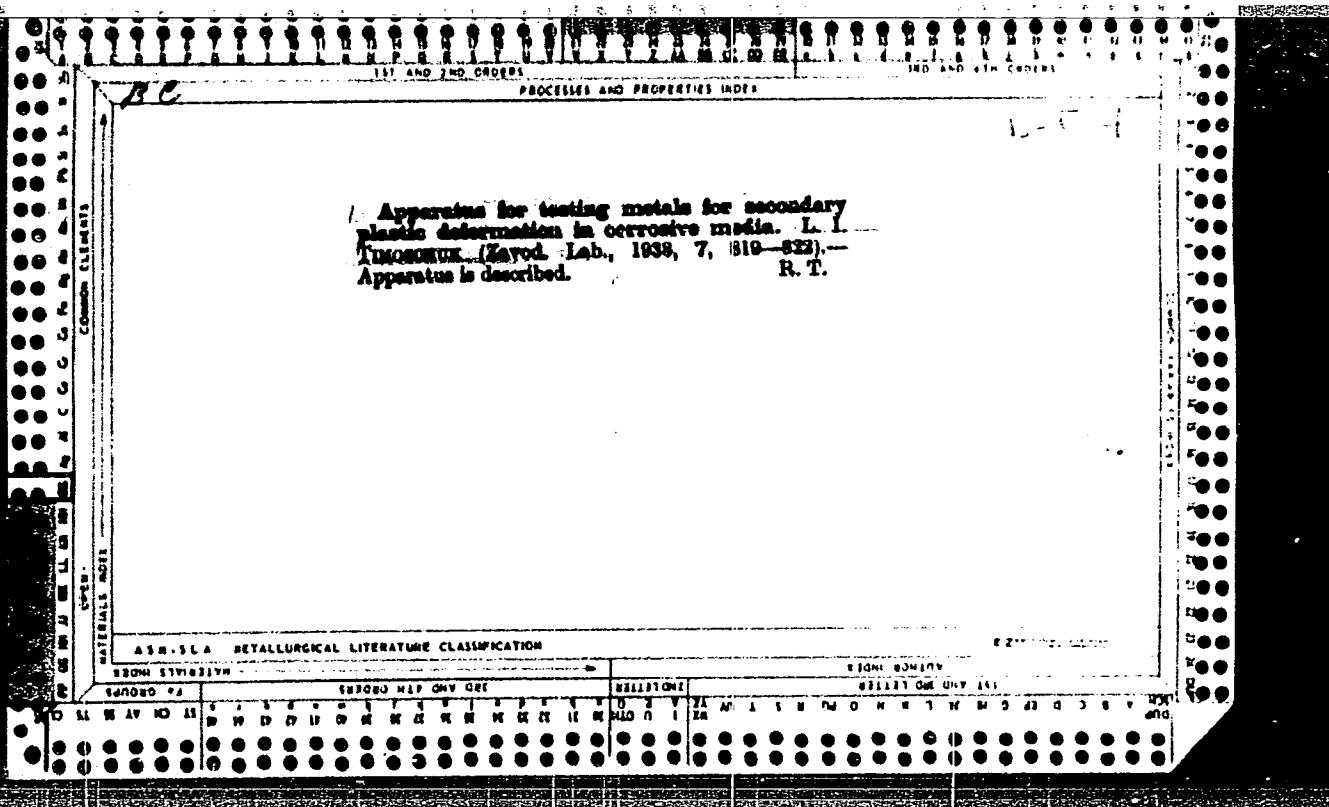
*BC**A-1*

Absorption of neutrons from radon and beryllium. V. S. Dementi and B. V. Timoshchuk. (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1940, 27, 916-919).—Determination of the absorption cross-sections for fast neutrons from a Ra-Be source have been made by measuring the intensity of  $\beta$ -radiation produced by this absorption. Cross-sections for the  $(n, \beta)$  and  $(n, \alpha)$  reactions diminish, and for the  $(n, \gamma)$  increase, with increasing at. wt. Nuclei involved in the  $(n, \gamma)$  reaction (except  $^{186}\text{W}$ ) are of odd at. no., and compound nuclei containing an even no. of particles (particularly those containing multiples of four particles) appear to be the most stable. R. C. M.

## ASH SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







The nonnitric mother substances of hippuric acid. The behavior of quinic acid and of other substances in the animal organism. H. Vasiliu, A. Timpagella, C. Zainov and V. Cotulea. *Bul. Fizich. Chimie Agric., Chișinău, Comisiunea de cercetări agricole*, 2, No. 1, 50-62 (1949). Two rams were given 10 g. of camphor and one ram was given 10 g. of pipetanol daily for 2 days with a regulated diet (described in detail) after a preliminary period of 7 days. In the former case the animals fell asleep at the end of the period; in neither case did their urine show excess benzoyl acid; nor was benzoic acid obtained by direct oxidation or by reduction and subsequent oxidation of pipetanol. A ram was given 10 g. of quinic acid after a preliminary period of 5 days, with a regulated diet, for 5 days running. The results are given in tabular form. The amount of benzoic acid was 3.44 g., i. e., 54% of the theoretical amount. Thus, in herbivora quinic acid yields 50-60% of the theoretical amt. of hippuric acid. A dog was given, with a meat diet, 10 g. of quinic acid on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days, 10 g. of benzoic acid on the 6th and 7th days, 10 g. of sodium acetate with a potato diet on the 8th, 9th and 10th days. The results are given in tabular form. They prove that the anhydroxylated benzene ring is almost completely destroyed in the body of carnivora: quinic acid with a meat diet does not yield even 6% of the amount of benzoic acid. With a diet favoring alk. reaction the amount is about 10%. A. H. Krappé.

А. Н. Капри

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755730008-5"

TIMOSEVSKAJA, N. M.

"Recherches dans le domaine des derives du pyrrol. Memoire I". Timosevskaja, N. M.  
(p. 406)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry  
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #5

TIMOSEVSKAJA, N. M.

"Quelques mots sur l'obtention du 2,5-dimethylpyrrol en partant de l'ester monocarbonique correspondant." Timosevskaja, N. M. (p. 766)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry  
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #8

FORTUNATOV, N.S.; TIMOSHCHENKO, N.I.

New molybdenum thiocloride. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1078-1079  
'65. (MIRA 19:1)

I. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR. Submitted  
July 21, 1964.

TIMOSHCHENKO, P.

Two years of work. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19 no.4:21 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)  
1. Direktor tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.6, Tul'skaya obl.  
(Tula Province--Evening and continuation schools)

GORISLAVETS, S.P. [Horyslavets', S.P.]; KOZHAN, A.P.; KOVALENKO, V.V.;  
TIMOSHCHENKO, P.N. [Tymoshchenko, P.M.]

Cup-shaped radiant type burners. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.1:40-41  
Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

TIMOSHCHENKO, V.

Efficient organizing. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.1:23 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Starshiy master mikhaylovskogo uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo  
khozyaystva No.1, Volgogradskaya oblast'.  
(Farm mechanization—Study and teaching)

NOVITSKIY, L.[Novyts'kyi, L.]; TIMOSHCHUK, B.[Tymoshchuk, B.];  
TUREVSKIY, M.A.[Turevs'kyi, M.A.], tekhn. red.

[Chernovtsy; handbook and guide] Chernivtsi; dovidnyk-  
putivnyk. Chernivtsi, Chernivets'ke obl. vyd-vo, 1959. 113 p.  
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Chernovtsy. Krayevedcheskiy muzey.  
(Chernovtsy--Guidebooks)

TIMOSHECHKIN, M. (Voronezh)

Agronomist and the district administration. Zemledelie 27  
no.10;67-70 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

TIMOSHECHKINA, M.Ye.

Development of induced tumors in animals prepared by subcutaneous injections of brain tissue. Vop.onk. 7 no.11:80-83 '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chl.-korrr. AMN SSSR prof. M.M. Mayevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin).

(TISSUE EXTRACTS) (TUMORS)

TIMOSHECHKINA, M. Ye.

Change in the resistance to transplantable tumors caused by the  
subcutaneous injection of emulsion of brain tissue. Vop. onk.  
6 no.5:32-35 My '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(TUMORS) (BRAIN)

TIMOSHECHKINA, M.Ye. (Moskva, Leningradskiy pr. 73, kv.232)

Effect of tissue preparations on the resistance of animals  
to transplanted tumors. Vop.onk. 9 no.2:98-100'63.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chlen  
korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. M.M. Mayevskiy) Instituta eksperi-  
mental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvi-  
tel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. N.N. Blokhin), Moskva.

(TISSUE EXTRACTS) (TUMORS---TRANSPLANTATION)  
(IMMUNITY)

TIMOSHECHKINA, M.Ye.

Possibility of increasing resistance to malignant tumors with  
the aid of biological stimulators. Vop.onk. 7 no.3:94-99 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(CANCER)

(EXTRACTS)

BEKKER, Z.E.; RODIONOVA, Ye.G.; YANGULOVA, I.V.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.G.;  
MAYEVSKIY, M.M.; ROMAENKO, Ye.A.; URAZOVA, A.P.; BONDAREVA, A.S.;  
MAZAYEVA, V.G.; TIMOSHECHKINA, N.Ye.; MOL'KOV, Yu.N.

' Tumor-inhibiting properties of mycelial extracts from some fungi.  
Antibiotiki 6 no.6:488-492 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,  
Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.  
(TUMORS) (FUNGI PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TIMOSHECHKINA, M.Ye.; BUDILINA, G.I.

Results of the combined use of sarcolysine and brain tissue emulsion under experimental conditions. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.10:88-90 O '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.M.Mayevskiy) i laboratoriya farmakologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk A.P.Belikova) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii (dir. - deystviteleynyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted July 4, 1963.

TIMOSHECHKINA, M.Y. (USSR)

"Changes in resistance to malignant tumours provoked by injections of tissue preparations (experimental data).

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (VICC),  
Warsaw, Poland  
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TAGIROV, M.Z.; FALEYEV, N.P.; TIMOSHEK, V.Ye.; SINITSYNA, M.Ya.

Experience in improving the purification of waste waters.  
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.12:35-37 D '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Angarskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

L 01936-67

ACC NR: AP6030913 SOURCE CODE: UR/0018/66/000/009/0023/0023

AUTHOR: Golofast, G. (Brigadier general); Sayko, V. (Colonel); Timoshenko, A. (Colonel); Spuskanyuk, G. (Colonel); Poletayev, A. (Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Motorized rifle battalion in defensive operations

SOURCE: Voyenny vestnik, no. 9, 1966, 23 and pages 26-37

TOPIC TAGS: military operation, ground force tactic, artillery weapon, military tank, military training

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the defensive capability of a motorized rifle battalion in modern warfare. The plan of organization for defense is analyzed under conditions of direct contact with the enemy. Problems are discussed concerning the engineering support of the battalion defense area and the military operations for repelling the attacks of military tanks and infantry subunits. The duties of the battalion commander, battalion commanding personnel, and artillery battalion commander are analyzed in detail for a concrete tactical plan.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

[NT]

SUB CODE: 15/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1 hs

TIMOSHENKO, A., starshiy leytenant

Being closer to life. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil. 46 no. 21:66-68  
N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

GRIMAL'SKIY, V.L., prof.; CHETYRKIN, V.S., prof., red.toma; RUD', G.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SUBBOTOVICH, A.S., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk, red.; KOLESNIK, L.V., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; SEMENOV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KOVARSKIY, A.Ye.; doktor sel'-skokhoz.nauk, red.; FROLOV, N.P., doktor ekonom.nauk, red.; MATSYUK, L.S., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; GUSAK, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; URSUL, D.T., kand.filos.nauk, red.; LEGAS', I.Ye., kand. istor.nauk, red.; SHEVCHUK, I.P., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; KACHANOVA, N., red.; TIMOSHENKO, A.G., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, zamestitel' red.; SHPANER, V., tekhn.red.

[Bodies of water of the Reut Basin, their hydrobiological conditions and the outlook for their utilization in commercial fishing.]  
Vodoemy basseina reki Reuta, ikh gidrobiologicheskii rezhim i perspektivy rybokhoziaistvennogo ispol'zovaniia. Kishinev, Izd-vo sel'skokhoz. lit-ry, 1962. 191 p. (Kishinev.Sel'skokhoziaistvennyi institut im. M.V.Frunze. Trudy, vol.29). (MIRA 17:2)

ALEKSEYEV, V.S.; BILYUGA, T.G.; TALDYKIN, O.Ye.; OLEKSANDRUK, A.M.;  
TIMOSHENKO, A.G.; MALUKHA, N.N.; MINKO, A.F.; SHABEL'NYUK, V.S.;  
GIRENKO, P.P.; MAZENKO, V.V.

Amount of alkaloids of the 1-methylpyrrolizidine series in the  
groundsel *Senecio borysthenicus* Andz. during different vegetation  
periods and the effect of mowing upon the alkaloid content of  
the aftergrowth. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2;  
152-154 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy farmatsevticheskoy khimii Dnepropetrovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(SENECIO) (PYRROLIZINE)

L 41136-66 EMT(d)/EMT(m)/EMP(k)/EMP(h)/l/EMP(l)/EMP(v)/EMP(t)/EMI HR/JD

ACC NR: AP6025611 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0051/0051

INVENTOR: Timoshenko, A. N.; Pidzharyy, A. F.; Bessonov, A. S.

ORG: none

40B

TITLE: Injector-type torch for gas-shielded arc welding. Class 21,  
No. 183304 10

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,  
no. 13, 1966, 51

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, inert gas welding, welding torch

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an injector-type welding torch for nonconsumable-electrode arc welding with combined inert gas and flux shielding. In order to simplify the torch design and ensure

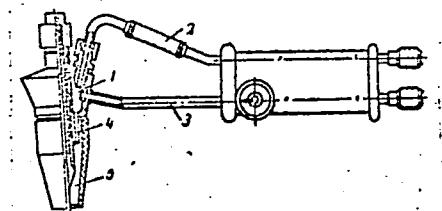


Fig. 1. Injector-type welding torch

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.8.034:621.791.8

L 11136-66  
ACC NR: AP6025611

a continuous feed of the gas-flux mixture to the welding zone, the torch head (see Fig. 1) is provided with ring-shaped chamber 1 with inlets for injector pipe 2 and gas-flux-carrying pipe 3. The chamber is connected to nozzle 5 by ring-shaped channel 4. Orig. art. has:  
1 figure. [dv]

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 07May62/ ATD PRESS: 50574

Card 2/2 hs

L 41135-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) HM/JD	
ACC NR: AP6025610	SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0051/0051
INVENTOR: <u>Timoshenko, A. N.</u> ; <u>Pidzharyy, A. F.</u> ; <u>Bessonov, A. S.</u> 3 <sup>8</sup> B	
ORG: none	16 27
TITLE: Method of argon and flux shielded-arc welding of titanium alloys. Class 21, No. 183303 16	
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 51	
TOPIC TAGS: <del>welding</del> , metal welding, arc welding, titanium alloy, inert gas welding	
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of argon shielded-arc welding of titanium-base alloys, in which a mixture of argon and flux is fed into the welding zone to ensure reliable pro- tection of the melting pool and adjoining areas of parent metal. [DV]	
SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 07May62/ ATD PRESS: 5054	
Card 1/1 hs	UDC: 621.791.8:621.791.8.034